FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1889.

London office of The Scs. Hotel Victoria. Northum-berland avenue. Address ARTHUR BRISBARE, Bole repre-miniative in London.

St. Louis Redeemed.

A Democrat who is a protection ast was elected as Mayor of St. Louis on Tue wlay by a plurality of 1,629. Just five mont be ago St. Louis gave Gen. HARRISON a plur ality of 6,255 as against Mr. CLEVELAND, the candidate of the free traders for President of the United States.

St. Louis ranks sixth among the great manufacturing cities of the Union. It is sixth in the number of people engage ed in manufacturing industries, sixth int the amount of capital invested in manufacturing establishments, sixth in the val se of materials used, and sixth in the final value of its manufactured products. More over, St. Louis is a Democratic town.

There is another fact of great interest and unmistakable significance. As the rol I of the fifty-first Congress stands to-day, the House of Representatives is Republican by majority of three. In St. Louis, on the disastrous 7th of November, the three De uncoratio Congressmen from that city were replaced by three Republicans, 1 fr. O'NEILL of the Eighth district had be en elected in 1886 by 1,364 plurality; he was defeated in 1888 by his Republican opponer it, Mr. NEIDRINGHAUS, by 448 plurality. Ti be Ninth district gave a Democratic plurality of 100 in 1886; and in 1888 a Republican plut rality of 2,450 for Mr. FRANK. Mr. CLARD ! of the Tenth district was elected in 1886 by 1.048 Democratic plurality, and defeated in 1888 by 2,094 plurality for the Republicar candidate, Mr. KINSEY.

That is to say, the loss of the three Demoeratic Congressmen from St. Louis is what makes the House of Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress Republican by three votes, instead of Democratic by three votes. The result in this one manufacturing city changed the political complexion of the present House, as the roll now stands.

Now that the issue which brought disaster and the leaders who led to defeat are out of the way, the Democrats of St. Louis have gone to work and redeemed their town. They have made a gallant fight, and their victory will be hailed with satisfaction by the party all over the United States. And their victory now serves to emphasize the esson of the disaster of five months ago The Presidency was thrown away. The con trol of the House was unnecessarily lost At a tremendous cost to the Democracy political folly and selfish obstinacy were allowed to work their own destruction.

Stands for the Centennial Parade.

We learn that it is the intention of the municipal authorities to permit the erection of a large number of stands in the streets along the route of the great parade at the centennial celebration. It is wise to do this, as there will be many persons, especially women and children, who cannot enjoy the pageant unless they are able to find some place in which they can be seated, and the buildings along the line of march will hardly afford room enough.

In granting permits to put upstands, however, some precautions should be taken to insure the safety of the structures. The great celebration must not be marred by any tragedy, such as would almost certainly occur if a stand or platform crowded with human beings were to give way.

We do not believe in paternal government but this is a proper case for a vigilant exercise of the police power. The persons who may desire to occupy the various stands in the streets through which the procession is to move at the centennial will have no means of accurately learning in advance whether the structures are safe or not. But the Mayor, when he issues the permit to erect a stand, may well require the person who is to put it up to construct it so as to conform to specifications prepared by some competent require that it shall be approved by such

officer after it is built and before it is used. Unless this or some similar measure is dopted to make sure of the safety of these structures, there will be great danger of disaster on the day of the parade.

The Situation in Hayti.

According to the latest advices from Cape Haytien the provisional Government of the northern provinces seems fully able to hold its own against the partisans of LEGITIME. Not only does HIPPOLYTH remain master

of the ports of St. Marc and Gonaives as well as Cape Haytien, but in almost every land engagement with their opponents his soldiers have been the victors. It has, indeed been frequently observed during the intes tine wars that have devastated Hayti for nearly a century, that although the southern towns, and particularly Port-au-Prince, have larger pecuniary resources, the northern blacks make the better fighters. So, in the present contest, LEGITIME has had funds at his disposal from the start, and it seems that he has lately obtained a new loan of \$600,000 from the merchants of the capital

In view of this fact it is easy to understand LEGITIME'S success in detaching HEREUX. the President of San Domingo, from Hippo-ETTE. He has been in a position to promise the early payment of certain sums of money due from Hayti to San Domingo under treaty concluded some eight years ago. The defection of Hereux comes too late, however, to deprive the Cape Haytlen Government of anavy. HIPPOLYTE now has the steamers felet and Madrid, besides the gunboat Jaomel-a force which should be sufficient to cope with anything that LEGITIME is like

ly to acquire. The HARRISON Administration is to be congratulated on its resolution to observe a strict neutrality with respect to the Haytian belligerents. It has for some time been evident that the northern faction is quite as deserving of sympathy as its antagonist. Besides, our Government has reason to regard with some suspleion the sudden recognition of the LEGITIME régime by France and the subsequent conduct of French diplomatists and naval officers. If the latter have not actually furnished arms and money to the Port-au-Prince authorities, they have allowed them to use the French war vessel Kerguelen for the purpose of conveying to Gonaives a

demand for the submission of that place. It is obvious that this performance would produce, and was intended to produce, an impression on HIPPOLYTE's soldiers that LEGITIME is backed by France. Since the establishment of protectorates over Tunis and Annam a good many French diplomatists of the minor grades have been infected with the longing to acquire glory by annexation. M. SESMAISONS, the new French Minister to Port-au-Prince, is said to have avowed the belief that it is reserved for him to hoist the tri-color over Hayti. It may become necessary for our State Department to sbate this gentleman's activity, and turn his ambition into channels more conciliable

with the MONROE doctrine. Within the last fortnight the contestants

for the post of President of Hayti have exchanged offers of compromise. It is plain that LEGITIME'S proposition was purely formal and intended to be refused. His proposal was that the main point at issue should be decided in his favor; or, in other words, that he should retain the office of President. Upon those terms he would graciously grant amnesty to the rebels and allow the northern Generals to retain command of their forces. Of course their forces would forthwith melt away after LEGITIME'S recognition. The overture of the HIPPOLYTE party was, on the other hand, reasonable and fair, being to this effect, that both Presidents should resign and the choice of a new one be fixed by ballot, both HIPPOLYTE and LEGITIME agreeing not to appear as candidates. It was also stipulated that the National Convention should meet in a place where there are no soldiers, and that no Government officials from either side should take part in its proceedings. According to the latest advices, HIPPOLYTE had ordered that hostilities should cease on the part of his forces until these conditions could be laid before his competitor. But nobody, we presume, imagines that LEGITIME is such a disinterested patriot as to accept them.

The Blair of Georgia.

Senator Conquirrof Georgia has attracted ome attention by his active efforts to get Prohibitionists appointed to office under the present Administration. As the Administration is Republican, and Senator Colquirr is Democrat, and Senator Conquirr's candidates are Prohibitionists, the situation is

little mixed. Mr. Conquirr is not to be judged by ordinary rules of political conduct. His relations with the Democratic party of Georgia are somewhat similar to those which the Hon HENRY W. BLAIR maintains with the Republican party of New Hampshire. He is a Prohibitionist by conviction, principle, inclination, and association, and he would naturally be a Prohibitionist in name as well as in faith : but Mr. Colquitt, like Mr. Blain, under stands very well that if he were to join the Prohibitionist organization and run for office as a Prohibitionist, his public usefulness would cease. He would drop out of sight His opportunities of serving the Prohibitionist cause would be ended. So he continues to call himself a Democrat. He has just been sent to the United States Senate, as Democrat, for another term of six years.

Such noble sacrifices of inclination and heart interests are not common in American politics. Senator HENBY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire is one shining example. Senator ALFRED H. COLQUITT of Georgia is another

Club Bars and Other Bars.

Before the High License bill was passed in to Assembly on Wednesday, Mr. Sheehan ti fed in vain to have it amended by requirin g clubs to pay licenses, the whole body of Republicans who voted for the bill being ar tayed against his amendment.

! Let if other bars are to be compelled to pay hig th licenses, with a view to the restriction of the liquor traffic, why should the club bars be exempted from the obligation? There are in New York something like two hundred clut s, and a great part of them are engaged in the liquor business throughout the seven days of the week. They pay no attention to the ! lunday closing law, and in many of them the bars are kept open until after 1 o'cloc k in the morning, though about one hundi med saloon keepers are arrested every

week for doing the same. The re is no doubt that the vice of inebriety is provoked and stimulated at these clubs, as man by a family knows to its sorrow. Pro portion rately to their membership, more drunk, wds are made at them, probably, than among the vast body of men who do their drinkin g at rum shops and beer saloons only Of cour se, the number who abuse their privflege is comparatively small, the surround ings of the club and the character of its company ex ercising a restraining influence, even where t here may be a tendency to excess but so I deo of those who go to the saloons very few drink to intoxication, or otherwise the majo rity of the men of New York would

If, there fore, the object of the High License bill is to 1 educe the consumption of alcohol. if it is de dgned as a temperance measure. the club t are should be included in its provisions. If, too, it is devised in part as a revenue : measure, as undoubtedly is the case, justi ce requires that those bars should be made to contribute to the public expenses, an d because of their peculiar privileges they should be required to pay more than ordi any saloons. All these associations are a mply able to pay the fees proposed by Mr. Sheehan, and they ought to pay them in simple justice to the outside bars, with which they compete, and which are taxed h eavily under the bill.

One of the greatest and most prosperous bars of the bown, for instance, is the Republican bar at ti se Union League Club. It does an enormous I usiness. Very likely both Mr. ERNEST CE- 28BY, the author of the High License bill, and perhaps half of the Republican As semblymen who voted on Wednesday for the passage of the bill, have drunk of its liquors, dispensed without the payment of a license, for it is in that club and at that | sar that the leaders of the party are wont to e lerive stimulation for the performance of their exhausting political duties in behalf of the cause of temperance.

Yet they a li joined in voting down Mr SHEEHAN'S amendment! Other people's bars must pay a high license, but their own bar is to be free. Mr. ERNEST CROSBY is a well-meaning young man, but he cannot make that sor t of thing go.

The Bar A seciation and the Courts. It seems to be generally conceded that a complete or partial consolidation of the Superior Court a: ad the Court of Common Pleas in this city with the Supreme Court would greatly tend to facilitate the speedy trial and determine tion of cases, and thus lessen the law's delay . Several plans for this purpose have rece ntly been proposed, but by far the worst which has ever been suggested since consolids tion was first talked of, many years ago, is that embodied in a report recently prepare 1 by a committee of the Bar

Association at d discussed at a meeting of

that body on T pesday evening.

This report 1 ecommends the amendment of the judician y article of the Constitution so as to consoli late the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas with the Shpreme Court, and to transfer all their cases to the latter tril sunal. The proposed amendment makes the six Judges of the Superior Court and the six Judges of the Court of Common Pleas who shall be in office at the time of its adopt ion Justices of the Supreme Court, but goes on to declare that they shall be confined in the execution of the duties of their office to the city and county of New York." 3 his is equivalent to a declaration that they shall be Justices of the Supreme Court with limited powers. Such a restriction would give rise to many practical difficulties. A 2 udge whose powers were thus limited certainly could not grant an extension of time to answer in a suit pending in the Supreme & lourt in any other county. and it would be desubtful whether an injunc-

tion granted by him could be enforced against parties who resided and were served outside of this city.

But the provision of the proposed amendment in regard to the election of the successors of the Superior Court and Common Pleas Judges after their transmutation into Supreme Court Justices is even more objectionable. It reads as follows: "Their successors, the same or less in number as may be prescribed by law, shall be elected in the manner and for the like terms as provided for other Justices of the Supreme Court." Under the Constitution as it now exists the number of Judges in each of the higher courts is positively fixed and cannot be changed by legislative enactment; but here the Bar Association proposes to give the Legislature the power to reduce the number of Judges o highest court of general jurisdiction in the State. This is indeed a novel proposition. We should have twelve Judges in this city. any or all of whom would be liable to have their offices abolished at any session of the Legislature. No argument is needed to show that a plan which permits such a pos-

sibility is radically bad. It is also to be noted that there is nothing in the proposed amendment to indicate whether or not the successors of the Superior Court and Common Pleas Judges are to possess all the powers of Supreme Court Justices generally, which may be exercised throughout the State, or are to be restricted in the exercise of their duties to this city and county

Another very objectionable feature of the proposed amendment is the provision that, unless and until otherwise provided by law, the General Term shall assign to the Justices the duties to be performed by them. Under our existing system the law declares what shall be the duties of judicial officers but the language which we have quoted would seem to indicate that the appellate branch of the court might limit a Judge to the exercise of particular functions only, thus practically depriving him of others. There is no reason for conferring any such power upon the General Term, nor would there e any propriety in so doing. Equally faulty is the clause which declares that the General Term "may provide for the hearing and determination of appeals in civil cases from inferior courts at a term held by one or more Judges with like effect as if heard at General Term." This might result in an arrangement by which a single Judge of the Supreme Court should sit in review of the decisions of a county court.

The Bar Association may approve this plan if they choose, but we can assure them that it will never be approved or adopted by the people of this State.

Recent elections, State and municipal from Rhode Island to Kansas, have shown that the Democratic party, now as ever, is vital resolute, aggressive, and, so to speak, rampant, and also prepared to win victories not surpassed by those of other years.

The first State to vote on prohibition since it has acquired such a vigorous advocate as Postmaster-General WANAMAKER will be the Republican State of Massachusetts. The election will take place on April 22, and the Boston Heraid, after making a very careful canvass, boldly predicts the failure of the prohibitory amendment by an assured majority of about fifteen thousand, which some think will rise to the height of forty or fifty thousand. Among the most noticeable opponents of the proposi tion are said to be the farmers, notwithstanding the exemption in favor of cider. Such a rebuff immediately following the Postmaster General's first prohibition speech since his elevation to President Harmson's Cabinet although it might not shake Mr. WANAMAKER's convictions, would be a strong indication that the latter statesman's sentiments should no longer be permitted to stand as those of the Administration. The Republican party succeeded in carrying New York, in spite of WAR-NER MILLER, in 1888; but unless WANAMAKEI is suppressed before 1892, the prospect will diametrically change.

We learn from a report just laid before the Methodist Clerical Conference in this city that the majority of the preachers of that denomination are kept on short rations. It appears at the salary of a good many of them is not over \$500 a year, and that there is a lamentable amount of general poverty among them. The Rev. Dr. STROWBRIDGE gave some facts on the subject that are not easily understood. They have formed a Mutual Assistance Society, but its benefits are not within the grasp of those who are most in need of them. Yet the Methodist clergy are a hard-working body of men. and they are in the service of a powerful denomination that has a vast multitude of wealthy members. Surely the Methodist divines, whose wages the year round do not run over \$1.37 per day, are underpaid laborers in the vineyard. And yet they cannot strike for better pay.

Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn philosophizes on the subject of light in the message that he has sent to the Board of Aldermen. He holds that the proper lighting of the streets at night is advantageous to public morality, tends to prevent crime, and otherwise promotes the welfare of the community. Deeds of darkness are perpetrated by those who hate the light whether it be solar, gaseous, or electric. says that a well-lighted city offers fewer hiding places for wrongdoors than an ill-lighted city, and needs fewer policemen. He illustrates his argument by facts from the history of Brooklyn, where regions once prone to law lessness have undergone regeneration since they were properly lighted, and he is desirous that the facts in the case should be known in the great city of which he is Mayor. We believe that Mayor Chapin's philosophy of light is sound, and that the experience of Brooklyn is in accord with that of other cities. Lawless ness and crime have decreased in London and Paris since the adoption of gaslight in illuminating their streets and squares. The change thus brought about in both of them within century has been very great, and has often furnished a theme for philosophers.

The clearing and cultivation of the soil of Dakota will, in time, put an end to such prairie fires as those by which it has recently been rayaced; but what can be done about the sandy bilggards that have again been darkening the skies and desolating several counties; We presume that even they will yet be taken in hand, and that their force will be broken or lessened by the planting of trees. Every device of science must be brought into play for the service of the settlers who desire to till the

fortile lands of Dakota. The lately published opinion of the Postmaster-General of England, that an underground system of electric wires, though advantageous, was "much more costly than that of carrying wires overhead," may fail to express fully the difficulties of burying wires in New York, but if it is a question whether the wires shall stay up or the steam pipes shall come up we are in favor of the latter. Perhaps after the wires were down, though, they might find that they could live in company with the steam pipes without sacrificing their insulation

It has been decided at Castle Garden that the 400 strolling German musicians who landed there on Wednesday were not workmen, but artists, and consequently had not come here in violation of the contract foreign labor law. The decision was right. These artists do not compete with our own in the market: they have no competitors among our own performers, and they take all they can get in the way of pay. They belong to an ancient guild which has existed in Europe for centuries, and the members of which claim the | and Bevels. O. Babylon! O. Boston!

privilege of strolling wherever they please here within recent years that there are many excellent musicians among them. They render service to multitudes of people who are unable to meet the expense of enjoying operas and concerts. They promote the love of music among the young folks who cluster around

Gen. NEAL Dow goes to Paris as Maine's Com-missioner to the Exposition. He will be something of a puriosity in the giddy metropolis.—Boston Hernid. Gen. NEAL Dow is more than eighty-five years old, but his powers of observation are unimpaired. He will see fewer drunken men

them whenever they appear in the streets.

in the streets of Paris than he has been accustomed to see in the streets of Portland, Banor, and Augusta. "LARRY" GODKIN has hit upon a plan which is not devoid of ingenuity. The two newspapers which he reads with greatest care are the Philadelphia Telegraph and the St. Louis Republic. The former journal is the organ o the square-back broad-brim straight-out Quakers of the City of Brotherly Love. It is read by them in preference even to the Friends' Intelligencer. The St. Louis Republic is a Mug-

wump journal of Democratic antecedents, which, while reasonable on many points, is rabidly hostile to Governor Hill, Congressman RANDALL, and other prominent Democrats. The scheme of "LARRY" GODKIN is to put after the Telegraph the abbreviation "Hen." and after the Republic "Dem." Thus, if President HARRISON makes a selection like that of PAT-BICK EGAN as Minister to Chill, "LARBY" bobs up with the announcement that the whole Republican press is hostile to the appointment, and cites in proof "the Telegraph (Rep.)," from which he quotes. Should Governor Hill enunciate any policy which is highly pleasing to the Democracy. "LARBY" loses no time in securing a copy of the St. Louis Republic. He gives his remarks some such fanciful heading as HILL Dead, Politically;" then follows, "Read what the St. Louis Republic (Dem.) says." By manipulating extracts from these two papers with great dexterity, "LARRY" GODEIN has brought himself to believe that they represent political opinion of both parties in the United States, and as they almost invariably commend the course of "Langy," and bewail the disasters which invariably follow it, he is never long lacking for sympathy. In return for these evidences of commiseration and moroseness, LABRY" does not fail to furnish items of consolation to his brothren on the Schurlkill and the Mississippi. Thus, he sympathized deeply with the Telegraph when, despite all he had Philadelphia by 30,000 majority in 1884. Nor was he backward in coming forward in aid of the Republic when, after a vigorous six months' tariff-smashing canvass in the city of St. Louis. it had the misfortune of seeing that Democratic stronghold swing over to Harrison by 6,000 majority. The plan of "Lansy" is not altogether a bad one, but, like other Mugyumps, he seems always to get the wrong side of every public question. Therefore, the only quotations he can publish are those of reproof, and even Post readers, the mildest and most patient of American mortals, get tired of these.

A very small proportion of the people of this country are aware that the strongest fort on the American continent is now building on the Pacific coast. When completed it will rank next to Gibraliar among the world's fortifications. It commands the entrance to Puget Sound, the second port of entry on the Pacific coast, and one of the most important in the United States. The British will soon be able to close this port at any moment. No other nation in the world would permit the building of this great fort to intimidate a peaceful neighbor.—Nan Francisco Mandard.

There is no occasion for alarm. The British Government has a perfect right to fortify its own harbors and naval depots, and that is what it is doing. The fort may be useful by and by as a part of the future system of American

The Hon. WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, the gallant and grasshoppery Republican whom some of his co-mates and partners in the minority in Kentucky once waved aloft, so to speak, as a candidate for Vice-President, declines the Corean mission. The Hermit Kingdom would not be, in truth, a congenial home for a Ken tuckian, most social and gregarious of beings A residence there might prove to an active pol itician an intolerable extle. Col. BRADLEY is Better fifty years of Kaintuck than a evelo in Corea.

One argument that STANLEY urged in favo of the Congo route to Albert Nyanza was that by this route he would be able to transport his goods on steamers as far as Yambuga, and would then have a land march of only 410 miles to the lake. As it turns out, however, by the time he got his boat and all the goods he had saved from his various misfortunes to the lake. his carriers had travelled a distance of about 1.470 miles, which, added to the journey of 235 miles along the Congo cataracts. makes the total land march about 1,705 miles. In other words, his overland journey was about 500 miles longer than it would have been had he made an uninterrupted march from Zanzibar through Masailand, the route that was favored by almost every explorer except STANLEY him salf. Hindsight is ant to be more accurate than foresight, but from the first it has been though by some of the best authorities that STANLEY made a mistake in his choice of route.

One powerful argument in favor of appointing Col. ERHARDT Collector should not be forgotten by members of his party who may not like it. If a Republican candidate for Mayor of New York could not look forward to something at his party's hands besides election, it would soon become impossible to find a candidate.

The week beginning vesterday is big with the fortunes of Atlantic steamers. The City of Paris left Queenstown to begin the second trial of a great twin screw boat, the first at tempt having fallen short of expectations through the fallure of the City of New York Supposing that the new steamer began her voyage at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, to make the passage in six days she should be a our bar about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The system of twin screws has both its friends and enemies, and as yet the latter are undaunted.

The recent flasco between Wein and Mun PHY was attributable as much as anything perhaps to the change in the methods of modern fighting from those of days ago, owing to the common use of gloves. With the glove, although a man can be knocked decisively as without, the hand of the wearer is safe from injury, and hence the impulse to strike with unsparing and rackless effort has crept into the style even of such clever sparrers as the Spider. The human hand will not stand the force with which the human arm can bang it against a object so hard as a human skull. Wein's hands were reduced to uselessness, as has been the case frequently before with other boxers, and before the battle was half over he wa

as harmless as a stage policeman. We have to-day doubtless as scientific boxer as the world ever had; yet they show the need of giving sufficient study to the patience and self-restraint which characterized the artists of former days, to whom such things as knock outs in four rounds were almost unknown and to whom the keenest disgrace was to whip themselves, as any man may be said to do who destroys his hands by too furious and too hasty striking at too hard heads.

Yesterday was Fast Day in Massachusetts. and it was kept as a day of humiliation and prayer by means of base ball games, bievele races, polo tournaments, shooting matches, and other sports and pastimes. If the old race of Puritans took its pleasure sadly, its de scendants take their fastings gladly. Fast Day is the beginning of the new sporting year in New England. If some of the old New England worthles, COTTON and INCREASE MATHER, for instance, could revisit the glimpses of the moon, what apoplexies of astonishment and anger would seize upon them to see Fast Day made a season for Profane and Ungodly Sports TO PROTECT THE SEAL.

The Ownership of the Waters Not the Only

WASHINGTON, April 4.- The discussion of the Behring Sea question in the Senate at Ottawa on Wednesday omitted what has recently been elevated into perhaps the most important part of the controversy. The speech of Mr. Abbott, the Government leader, turned on the oint whether the recent proclamation of President Harrison reasserted a claim to jurisdiction over the entire eastern half of Behring Sea; and he concluded that it could not bear that interpretation. He held that its phrase,"the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea," was still left to be defined under international law. But recent efforts have been directed in a different direction-that of framing an international agreement to protect the fur seal from extermination, while leaving in abeyance the dispute as to the ownership of Behring Sea and the validity of the Russian

maritime cession as against foreign nations.

There would be decided advantages in this form of compromise. In the first place, an agreement based upon the practical need of preventing the extinction of the seal through unlimited hunting would avoid some delicate

agreement based upon the practical need of preventing the extinction of the seal through unlimited hunting would avoid some delicate questions as to jurisdiction beyond the marine league. Those latter questions enter into cur dispute with Canada in regard to the North Atlantic fisheries; and since this dispute was not settled by Mr. Bayard, the controversy as to what shall be interpreted as closed seas and closed guils is one that must be treated warily. In the next place, such an arrangement for the protection of the seal would probably be for the benefit of the United States, since some one Government should incur the excenses and receive the net earnings of leasing the seal islands; and inasmuch as not only these islands but the entire coast line of Behring Sea on this continent belongs to us, and since the seal fisheries were the leading element of value in our purchase from Russia, and what has been received from them annually as a renting of the privileges does not meet the annual interest on the surchase money, reckoned at a moderate percentage, our Government should be the one selected for controlling and regulating these privileges.

Under such an arrangement it might be possible to open to the inhabitants of British Columbia the privilege of competing for the lease as well as the people of our Pacifio States and Territories and others. The perfect good faith of our Government in the matter has already been shown in the fact that American citizens not authorized to hunt the seals have been driven off and punished for violations of the statutes quite as vigorously as the subjects of Great Britain. There has been no discrimination on grounds of nationality in this matter. The twofold purpose of our Government was to prevent the findiscriminate slaughter of the animals, and in so doing to prevent also the loss of that principal element of Government vroperty which had been taken into consideration when the price paid for these was a subject to the southern part of severe la powers, in consideration of our

Black Gowns for Wanamaker's Departmen From the Washington Post

The lady clerks at the Post Office Depart ment are now almost in uniform. There has been n general order concerning female dress over there, no as might be supposed from the prevailing sombre black has any high official recently departed this life. But I place of the dove color, London smoke, crushed fruit and other colored garments which formerly lightened up the corridors of the gloomy old building nothing ap-pears now but black dresses, and then not many frills and furbelows on them either.

It came about in this way: One of the young ladies read or heard or saw that all the lady clerks in Post master General Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia wore dresses in plain black alpaca, and that this was in accordance with the proprietor's wishes

From the Chicago Tribune. STRATFORD, Ont., April 1 .- The exedus from the counties of Perth. Oxford, and Huron to the State and the Northwest is greater this year than any previous lites left the Huron district recently for the Wester States: twenty families left Perth, in the vicinity of Stratford, last week; five left Listowel Saturday for the Western States, and still they go.

The South and Northern Democrats. From the Richmond Times.

If the South can promote a perfect and homogeneous feeling by giving the leadership of the Democratic party to Northern Democrats who save the country after the war, why should we healtate !

The Sun's Powerful Influence. From the Musical Courier.

THE SUN is one of the smallest daily paper published in the city, and yet there is no newspaper I the United States in which can be found better editorial written by more brains men, who possess more absolute knowledge of what they write about, and const mently Tux Sus wields the most powerful influence of any paper issued in the metropolis in the daily, political, naucial, and business affairs of the country.

From the Place Observer There seems to be an impression in New rk that George Washington was the Father of onl 00 of his Countrymen.

A Pride of Utica.

From the Utica Herald. "Billy" Birch was alive and well last night May it be many years before the curtain is rung down finally on the greatest fun maker that ever halled from Utica.

The White House Journal.

From the Washington Critic. PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTIONS. The Cabinet meets on Tuesdays and Fridays Senators and Representatives in Congress will be received by the President every day, except Mondays from 10 until 12 from 10 until 2 resident every day, except Mondaya
Persons not members of Congress having business
with the President will be received from 12 until 1 on
Wednesdaya. Thursdays and Faturdays.
Those who have no business, but call merely to nay
their respects, will be received by the President in the
East Room at 1 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and
baturdays.

The Routing of the Four Hundred. The Legislature was looking for blood, And it stamped the Four Hundred down into the mud

And, lo! the free tickets will come in a flood, Sing beigh, sing ho, for a big free blow; The Board of Aldermen not on their ear. And their language was something quite frightful bear. And the world seemed gloomy and out of gear.

O. tearful alases, where were the free pas

Each Alderman, metaphoricaliee. Honed on his shoe sole his snickersee.

And, sure, this shameful thing never should be.

Oh, no, no, no, they would not lose a big free blow. They shricked like a mandrake torn up by the roots In the hour of defiance so flerce were their toots

That the Four Hundred's hearts sank down in the

Loud as bray of jackasses was the nowling for passes

The Four Hundred yielded, as meek as a calf. Though there aren't enough free tickets yet by half. The Capitol and City Hall loudly laugh.

Heigh, ho, heigh ho, for a big free blow; The Four Hundred are deep in the consumm Legislature and Aldermen have their way; As they wait for the tickets, they merrily say Whoever may kick it's our year for free tickets.

Score Another For the Busile. From the New Haven Palladium. A lady coming down Chapel street the other evening sloped upon the ley sidewalk and her fall was accompanied with a loud explosion. She had on a rubber busite filled with air, and in coming in contact with the ground it collapsed.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Barnum is still as strong a testotaler as he has been at any time during the past half century. He believes that his health, high spirits, and mental activity are largely the result of his avoidance of the flowing bowl. His inventive faculties are yet in full play. He cats and sleep as he did in his prime. He takes a keen interest in all the affairs of mankind. His step is apry. And yet, in three months from this time, he will enter upon the eightieth year of his busy life.

The female suffragists in this city are growling. The women of Detroit have just voted for School Inspectors and have carried some of their favorities into office The women of Kansas, who have the right of voting for municipal candidates, have shown their political strength this week, and it is admitted that they bold the balance of power in many towns of Kansas. The women of many States are permitted to cast their bal-lots in the elections for school officers. "And yet." cried an advocate of the ballot for women, "the Women's Municipal Suffrage bill has again been de-feated in the Legislature of New York. Are we not as fit to vote as the women of other States? Are we less intelligent or competent than the women of Kansas!

Are we not as well informed in politics as our sisters who go to the ballot boxes in other parts of the country?
Why should we be stigmatized by the Legislature of
New York?" And the energetic member of the gentle sex who thus bleated kept on bleattne until she had exhausted her resources. Afterward she calmly expressed her admiration of Gen. Husted, the Bald Eagle, and the other members of the Legislature who championed the

Very interesting scenes may often be witnessed at the Farnell meetings in this city, which are attended by people of both serse. The women are at times moved to tears over the accounts given by the speakers of evi-tions in Ireland and the distress of the evicted families. or they are stirred to anger over the deeds perpetrated by the evictors. When the time comes to take up the subscriptions for relief, poor men as well as poor women may be seen opening their pocketbooks. Sometimes it is a dollar hill that is taken out, sometimes a sliver quar ter or a dime, sometimes a nickel or a few cents. At times all that the pocketbook contains is given to the fund, and given with smotton. While this is going on there will be exclamations of "Ged bless Ireland." or "God bless Parnell!" Speakers of American birth are fully as popular at the meetings as Irish born speakers.

At the meeting of the Eccentric Club yesterday in the office of John Morris, the cratorical florist Mr. Brod-head exhibited a venerable umbrella which was carried by his grandfather. John Brodhead, to the inaugura ion of President Andrew Jackson. The size of the un brella is heroic. The silk cover is much faded, but in a good state of preservation. The ribs are thick whale-bone, and the braces heavy steel, tinned to prevent rusting. The tips are German silver, and the ferrules of brava stamped with curious carving or embossing. The handle is of turned ivory. The umbrella is quite heavy, but it is still good all over after a service of more than sixty years in the Brodhead family.

The latest freak of cigarous advertising is the hiring of window panes in houses along the line of the Sixth avenue elevated. Advertising canvassers bought up all the windows that they could, and yesterday those were il decked with small cards calling attention to a special brand of these goods.

There are artists in this city who do not scruple to adopt the ordinary methods of announcing their busi-ness. In one of the busiest streets up town, in which apartment houses abound, there us a sign hoisted aloft bearing the artist's name, followed by his vocation. Portrait Painter." And what impropriety is there in this sort of thing, any how?

In the doorway of Riccadonna's restaurant in Union square is a marble bust of a woman. It is beautifully carved, but it has the figure of an over-developed body. and the face is coarse. There is a queer story about it Some gentlemen desired to have a bust of Mrs. Clave-land carved by a famous sculptor in Piorence. One of them secured a likeness of the ex-President's wife and gave it to his clerk to mail to the sculptor. Time passed the order was executed, and the marble arrived at the Custom House. The box was opened eagerly, but when the statue was taken out surprise and sorrow fell upon those who had made the investment. Instead of Mrs. Cleveland's counterfeit presentment it proved to be this copy of some unknown lady, for the boy who sent the picture cannot explain whose it was or how he got it.

In a John street chop house the other day, in one con ner, with his eyes fastened on the clock, sat a man whose expression indicated that he was looking for somebody. As the clock's hands moved toward 2 this the restaurant hurriedly and walked up to the other. "I'm on time John," he said, breathing rather hard. but I had to rush. It's just a year ago this minute that said I'd meet you. Here is the money and many

With that he laid a roll of English guineas on the table. The first man, who up to this time had said nothing, simply nodding and smiling, counted the gold pieces.

"Forty, 'Arry, that's right," he said. "I knew you'd

be punctual. 'Ave a glass!"

They drank a bottle of port and went out together. oth were English, although only one had the cockne

other night "that nearly all tenement-house murders occur on the top floor. In fifteen years' experience in this city, I tkink I can count on my flagers all morders in tenement houses that did not sustain my statement. The most fruitful cause of crime is poverty, and the poorest people live in the cheapest renta which are, of course, the top floors of the big tenements."

A professional decorator in this city inhabits quarters them. This is on account of the beautiful comfortabl furniture, all unlike any seen anywhere else. But the admiration is blended with wonder when his visite chair he pronounces a barrel cut down and upb that great seat is a packing box, with the top sunk down to the middle; his best lounge was originally a long pine box, and so with all the rest of his furniture. He has produced new shapes by adapting whatever he finds at hand to these now uses. The idea seems economic but it costs more to successfully discusse a barrel fi clush and Japan silk than to buy an elegant chair.

"In small cities anotioneers are not much thought of." said a well-known New York crier vesterday. "but in this town they are mostly wealthy and influential. ber when I visited a Connecticut town of ab (000) inhabitants recently the society people there were shooted when I told them my profess one of the best-known auctioneers in New York is leader in society, married a belle worth a million, as is considered agreat man. When the 'Highest Bidde was performed in some of the provincial towns not half the audiences understood how the here could be a so-ciety man and an auctioneer at the same time."

THAT STRANGE DENVER ROBBERY. An Opinion that the Story was Not Straight.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : An accu ate knowledge of Mr. David H. Moffatt, the victim the alleged robbery in Denver, gained by an early asso ciation and many transactions with him, lead me to think his story, what is in newspaper vernacular "fake." For David was ever a laggard in the sear for the Holy Grail of Truth; and as a matter of fact, for the Holy Grail of Truth; and as a matter of fact, the court records of Arapahoe county are witness to it, as are the records at this Capitol, 1874-1876 (circa). Not many years after this Mofait was in the "Little Pittarch" deal, and as President of the Henver and Ho Grande Railroad, and as one of the inside ring of them that carried on a "construction company," lost nothing, it is not improbable that some man, believing himself wronged has taken summary judgment and execution against the goods and chattels of his assumed despoiler, as indeed I heard a man threaten to do as recently as 1880.

Washington, April 6.

We Correct a Palse Impression TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is your cusion, I believe to answer the queries of "Anxious Sobscribers" by printing your reply in heavy type directly above the question. A recent issue had thus: A Profine Ignoramus.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Who the devil is Ward McAllister! A resident of Gowanus. I infer from the clipping that Ward McAllister is ".
Profane Ignoramma" is this correct or is the queranswered by the last line, and is Mr. McAllister ", resident of Gowania" R. P. Joses.
Broadway and Sixty-first street, city.

In this quoted correspondence the ignoramus and the Gowanus man were one and the same person: Mr. James Vanderhoef. Now to the ignoramus class must be added Mr. K. P. Jones of Broadway. In an organiza-

tion like the 400 the principal of home rule is guarded with jealousy unequalied. Their chief would no more be permitted to dwell in Gowanus or in Weehawken than would the Mayor of New York. And as for this thoroughly Jonesine suggestion that the present captain is a profame ignoramus. In spite of its absurdity we say simply that during all these trying times of outside dis-natisfaction, not a sound of McAllister profamity has reached the public ear; and, moreover, of what has

Shall Our Minister to Hayti be White or

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is cur rently reported that the present Administration, acting under the advice of Secretary of State Blaine, intends to under the advice of Secretary of State Blaine, intends to breat a well-established custom and ignore the hundreds of intelligent colored men of the party and country and appent as Minister to Hayri a white man. The alleged reason is that the relations between our country and the "black republic" are in such a guarithat none but a califore covered with a simon pure white skin can disentangle tham. An old provertsage: "The more you talk the least people remember," one word to the Administration: Don'ti BROCKETE, N. E., April 4. WESTERN UNION'S FIGHT.

The Subway Law Defended as an Exercise

Argument on the injunction obtained by the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States Circuit Court to prevent the Board of Electrical Control and the Mayor from Interfering with the company's poles and wires in the streets of the city was resumed before Judge Wallace yesterday by Gen. Wager Swayne on behalf of the telegraph company. Gen. Swayne said that as long as the company operated its telegraph system ascording to privileges given to it by the United States Government, he could not see by what right the Board of Electrical Control, a State creation, could interfere with the system. "This petition," he said. "is to preserve the status quo of the corporation until a maturer presentation can be laid before the court."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean said in reply:

ground in Sixth avenue and remove the poles there.

Col. Wilson of the American Banid Telegraph. Company argued that it was illegal on the part of the Board of Electrical Control to let out to the Subway Company the exclusive privilege of the Bubway Company the exclusive and to allow it to charge exorbitant rents for the same. As the matter stands now, he said, the State Legislature, through the Board of Electrical Control, takes, away rights vested in corporations by the United States. Judge Wallace reserved his decision.

COUNT FON ARNIM AGAIN.

Arrested this Time for Stealing from a Sympathetic Merchant. A. Jonas, a wholesale dealer in hosiery at 216 Church street, had a visitor one day last

month. The visitor said he was Martin Bramm, and he wanted work. He was such a plausible fellow, and told such a moving tale of distress, that Mr. Jonas, having no work to give him, gave him five dollars, whereupon the young man burst into tears and went away with averted face.

Not many days after Mr. Jonas espled his mournful, pleading face outside the office rail again. He was still after work. Mr. Jonas

mournful, pleading lace outside the office rail again. He was still after work. Mr. Jonas decided to give him a chance, but, from old habit, asked for references. With strong emotion the young man said that he had none. He had fled from the old country only six weeks before with the police at his beels because he had fought a duel with a German army officer who had insulted his sister.

Mr. Jonas hesitated no longer. He fitted his man out with some \$40 worth of samples of hosiery and sent him out to get orders. It was the last he saw of him.

When a week or two had passed Mr. Jonas told Inspector Byrnes of his experience. In his description of the man with the moving tale the Inspector promptly recognized the noterious "Count von Arnim," alias Van Benige or Oscar Well, who recently secured a large amount of fashionable board without paying for it, by pretending to be William Steinway's nephew. On Wednesday night Detectives Cottrell and Aloncie arrested Bramm at the Bancrott House. Twenty-first street and Broadway. Inspector Byrnes said yesterday that he considered Bramm one of the eleverest confidence men in the country. He has been frequently arrested, but always gets off.

DR. BRECHER LOSES HIS FOOT.

It Was So Badly Crushed that Amputation Was Necessary to Save His Life.

The accident which the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, the venerable brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, met with at the Culver Railroad depot in Brooklyn on Wednesday night has cost him the loss of his left foot. Dr. Seecher was returning from Parkville, and got off the car before the train came to a stop. He stumbled and, falling on the track from the platform, was run over and had the lower part of his left leg badly crushed. At the Sensy Hospital, to which he was promptly removed, it was found that the foot and ankle were so badly mangled that only immediate amputation could save the aged clergyman's life, and the operation was successfully performed by Dr. Fowler of Washington avenue.

Dr. Beecher was yesterday gradually recovering from the sbock, and the physicians do not apprehend a fatal result. It will be several days, however, before he can be removed to his home at 182 Macon street. Dr. Beecher was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1804, is a graduate of Yale University, and has been a minister for fifty-four years. off the car before the train came to a stop. He

BUNBEAMS.

-The Rothschilds have secured control of more than half the trade in Russian petroleum. -The Royal Academy in London has defi-

nitely decided not to open its doors on Sundays. -Two hundred pigeons presented to Capt. Wissmann by the Strasburg Carrier Pigeon Society were -The total cost of the Paris Exposition is

expected to be \$10,000,000. The Government contribute the greater part and the city of Paris most of the rest -The senior clergyman of the Church of England is Archdeacon Philipott, the father-in-law of the Dean of Westminster. He was born in 1791 and reducted in 1812.

-Lister Wade of Bradford, England, has died from concussion of the brain, resulting from a shock received while playing three-quarter back in a cottall match two weeks ago. ...The Prince de Ligne and the Baron de

Jongha, who recently fought a duel in France at mid light by torohlight in a forest have each been sen nged to a fine of \$40 for their fre -The British steamer Earl of Ulster, on

her way from Floatwood to Samest, ran into a light-house and tipped it over. The League was rescued with difficulty. The steamer's injuries were triding. -The Episcopal Bishop of Glasgow is aleged to have inhibited Capon Wilberforce from talking

imperance in the churches of that 4:oceas because he observates with the ministers of the Church of Scotland in his work. -Ceylon people are interested in a rivalry as to who shall find the highes: palm tree. An Eng allroad builder named Cantrell made the first record

at 110 feet, but Mr. Paton-Cray has just shown a paim 117

feet high, and takes the medal. -Ross Winans, the American who scandalized Great Britain by leasing the deer park of an old Scotch family and then getting into a lawsuit over the payment of the rent has just hired the Kilmorack shootings in the same country for £1,500 a year.

-Dean Stanley used to tell this story ith relish: He sent a note to a shoemaker about a pair f shoes that were making for him, and the writing was so bad that the shoemaker couldn't make it So he returned the note to the Dean, with a note of his own saying that he was "unaccustomed to the chirography of the higher classes" and asked for a translation. In telling the story the Dean said that he didn't propose to be held responsible for the handwrit-ing of the entire British aristocracy.

-The new statue of the Virgin in the chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at at Louis has provoked considerable criticism, even from the inmates of the convent. It is described as being the figure of a young girl in the bloom of youth, and when it arrived the nuns were more than astonished, but they were assured that it was done in flome under the supervision of one of the highest authorities of the Church, the desire being to have the Virgin coundered in her youth as well as in her maturity. The state stands neven feet eight inches high, and was carved

from a single block of Carrars marble. -Martin Rubenis and Joseph Drudel of San Francisco were great friends. Joseph. who came rom Austria had corresponded with a young woman there. Annie Swabeck by usine, and was long in her praises to Martin. Martin fell in love with the picture drawn by Joseph, and asked him why he didn's send for Annie. Joseph said he hadn't the needful #130. - 14 let you have the money. "said Martin, "and if shell marry me l'Il call this debt square." So Annie was sea-for and came, and Martin was introduced to her as her future husband. "Give me time to think," said Aunit. She thought for all months and then rejected Martine suit He asked Joseph for his money. Josephaving that he didn't control Annie's affect this came to the public the other day when Martin shed

Joseph for the \$150 -John Lewis, one of the pioneers of Calaveras county. California, tells of a remarkable shot that be once made. It as true story, too, For many months a fox had been playing havor with Mr. Lewis a lieux and, do what he would, he could not catch or shoot fellow. There was n big tree, about the feet long follow. There was a big tree, about the feet long that had fallen just above his cabin, and when he tried it shoot the fox the siy beast would dodge around the up turned roots meak along the further side of the tre-uniti it reached the top, and then makes boit and se-cape. One moonlight hight Lewis heard a commotion among the hena and running out with his gun as the raised his run, and with the muzzle followed along the tree at about the rate he thought the few would train and which the muzzle followed along the tree at about the rate he thought the few would train and when the muzzle cleared the upper end of the ires he itred into the shadow. Then he went back to be he to be a single training the shadow. The next morning he went out to the tree top, and there lay the fex dead, riddled with buckahol.